

amazing  
**THAILAND**

# Narathiwat





Namtok Sirindhorn

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*Phra Phutthathaksin Mingmongkhon*

**NARATHIWAT**

Initially, Ban Bang Nara or Menara was just a village on the bank of the Bang Nara River, next to the sea. In the reign of King Rama I the Great, it was under the administrative district of the City of Sai Buri. Later, Pattani was upgraded to a circle and Ban Bang Nara was moved to be subject to Ra-ngae, a town in the Circle of Pattani. In 1906, under the reign of King Rama V the Great, Ban Bang Nara flourished as a large community blooming in land and marine trade, and its administrative office was moved from Ra-ngae to Ban Manalo. In 1915, King Rama VI visited Ban Bang Nara and graciously named it "Narathiwat," which translates as "a living place of good people."

Most people of Narathiwat are Muslims. Jawi is a written language used in daily life. The language originates from Melayu, which is a spoken language, and is used in combination with the vowels and consonants of Arabic.

Narathiwat has an area of 4,475.43 km<sup>2</sup> and is located on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula. Geographically, about two thirds of the total area feature forest and mountains. Most plains lie next to the Gulf of Thailand, featuring basins of four rivers; namely, Sai Buri, Bang Nara, Tak Bai, and Sungai Kolok. This province has a tropical climate; there are only two seasons: summer and the rainy season. The heaviest rains come during November to December.

## BOUNDARIES

- North: Borders Pattani and the Gulf of Thailand.
- South: Borders the State of Kelantan, Malaysia.
- East: Borders the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia.
- West: Borders Yala.

## HOW TO GET THERE

Narathiwat is easily accessible by land, rail, and air.

**By car:** The total distance is 1,149 km. From Bangkok, take Highway 4, past Prachuap Khiri Khan and Chumphon, and switch to Highway 41, past Thung Song, Phatthalung, and Hat Yai. Then, follow Highway 42 towards Pattani and Narathiwat.

**By bus:** The Transport Company Limited provides an air-conditioned bus service: Bangkok - Narathiwat - Su-ngai Kolok, Ko Samui - Su-ngai Kolok, Tel. 08 1738 1954, 08 9734 3186, Phuket - Su-ngai Kolok, Tel. 08 6597 8495. Contact the Narathiwat Bus Terminal at Tel. 0 7351 1845, 0 7351 1552, 0 7341 1567, the Su-ngai Kolok Bus Terminal at Tel. 0 7361 2045, or visit the website: [www.transport.co.th](http://www.transport.co.th). There are two private transport companies: Siam Doen Rot Company, Tel. 0 2885 7861, 0 2894 6160-1, and Thai Doen Rot Company, Tel. 0 2422 4444.

**By train:** The State Railway of Thailand (SRT) offers a daily express and rapid train service Bangkok - Tanyongmat (Narathiwat) - Su-ngai Kolok. For more information, contact Tel. 1690 the Tanyong Mat (Narathiwat) Railway Station Tel. 0 7367 1191, 0 7367 1511, the Su-ngai Kolok Railway Station Tel. 0 7361 1162, 0 7361 4060, or visit the website: [www.railway.co.th](http://www.railway.co.th).

**By plane:** Thai AirAsia Company Limited operates a daily flight Bangkok - Narathiwat. It departs Bangkok at 9.35 a.m. and leaves Narathiwat at 11.35 a.m. and Nok Airlines Company Limited departs Bangkok at 10.10 a.m. and leaves Narathiwat at 12.10 p.m. For more information, contact Tel. 0 2515 9999.

## Local Transportation

From the provincial airport, there is a passenger van service to Su-ngai Kolok (200 Baht), the Taba Checkpoint (180 Baht), and the town of Narathiwat (80 Baht).

Mini-buses of the Mueang Narathiwat Municipality ply across the town between 8.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m. A flat fare rate of 9 Baht is charged.

Air-conditioned passenger vans provide a daily service on the routes: Narathiwat - Tak Bai/ Su-ngai Kolok, Tel. 0 7351 1520, Narathiwat - Hat Yai, Tel. 0 7351 4002, Narathiwat - Yala, Tel. 0 7351 3470, and Narathiwat - Pattani, Tel. 0 7351 4545. They leave every hour during 6.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m.



## ***Distances from Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat to Other Districts***

Amphoe Yi-ngo	18	km.
Amphoe Ra-ngae	24	km.
Amphoe Bacho	28	km.
Amphoe Cho-airong	31	km.
Amphoe Tak Bai	33	km.
Amphoe Chanae	47	km.
Amphoe Rueso	48	km.
Amphoe Su-ngai Padi	49	km.
Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok	63	km.
Amphoe Si Sakhon	65	km.
Amphoe Waeng	83	km.
Amphoe Sukhirin	112	km.

## ***Distances from Narathiwat to Nearby Provinces***

Pattani	100	km.
Yala	128	km.
Songkhla	194	km.

## **ATTRACTI0NS**

### **Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat**

#### **City Pillar Shrine and Chatukham Rammathep Image Hall** (ศาลหลักเมือง Narathiwat และวิหารองค์พ่อฯ ดุคำรามเทพ)

This is the first image hall located outside the precincts of a temple and the largest one in Thailand. It was built with a budget of 100 million Baht on an area of 10 rai 2 ngan 20 square wa on Norasuk Anuson Road in the city of Narathiwat, by the Narathiwat City Pillar Shrine and Chatukham Rammathep Foundation together with devout people from across the country. This Srivijaya-style hall serves as a place of worship and centre of spiritual bonds for the people of Narathiwat and visitors. Four large images of Chatukham Rammathep are housed in the hall. The City Pillar Shrine is under construction in this same area.

#### **Hat Narathat** (ชายหาด Narathat)

is a clean and white sandy beach of around 5 km long. It stretches to the other end of the cape on the mouth of the Bang Nara River, where the "Kolae" Boat Races are held



Hat Narathat

annually. A line of pine trees provides a shady seaside atmosphere. Local people enjoy spending time here for leisure. Next to the beach, there are fishing villages scattered by the river, and many "Kolae" boats belonging to the fishermen can be seen lying along the spacious curve of the bay.

*To get there:* Hat Narathat is around 1 km. from town on Phichit Bamrung Road. Visitors can take the service of a motorcycle, a three-wheel pedal vehicle, or a "Song Thaeo" minibus from town to easily reach the beach.

### ***Narathiwat Central Mosque (Old)*** (มัสยิดกลาง (เก่า))

is named Masjid Juma- iah or Masjid Raja. It is located to the north of town on Phichit Bamrung Road, away from the City Hall and slightly far from the clock tower. Built from wood in 1938, this antique mosque in the Sumatran style has long been associated with the city and serves as a cemetery of the former city ruler Phraya Phuphaphakdi. Normally, there is only one central mosque in a province, but due to the mosque's limited space, a new mosque was later built at the mouth of the Bang Nara River. However, local people still have faith in this old mosque; it, therefore, retains the status of a central mosque. Consequently, Narathiwat has two provincial central mosques.



Narathiwat Central Mosque

### **Narathiwat Central Mosque (New) (ນາຮັດກວາງ (ໄໝມ))**

is located in Ban Bang Nara, before reaching Hat Narathat. This is a place of worship for Thai-Muslims. It was built in 1981, and serves as the second provincial central mosque. It is a three-storey building in an Arabian style: an assembly hall is on the ground floor, and prayer rooms are on the two upper floors. The building tip features a large dome with a minaret for signalling Muslims to prayer.

## ***Khao Kong Buddhism Park*** (พุทธสถานเขา Kong - พระพุทธชัย ทักษิณมิ่งมงคล)

is located on an area of 142 rai in Tambon Lamphu. From town, take the Narathiwat - Ra-ngae route (Highway 4055) for around 9 km. and see from a distance Wat Khao Kong and Phra Phutthathaksin Mingmongkhon, a golden Buddha image seated in the so-called diamond throne position in the posture of giving the first sermon, on the mountaintop. The image is an artwork in the southern Indian style, which was constructed in 1966 and finished in 1969. This reinforced concrete statue decorated with golden mosaic has a lap width of 17 m and a height of 24 m from the lotus-bud halo to the lotus base. It is considered the most beautiful and largest outdoor Buddha image in the South.

Located on the next hill is a bell-shaped Sirimahamaya Chedi. There are small pagodas standing above its four door arches. A statue of Brahma is housed inside and the sacred Lord Buddha's relics are enshrined in the top part. On the other nearby hill is situated the ordination hall having carved terracotta on its four exterior walls. At the back is a figure of a prostrate elephant offering a lotus flower. The gable depicts a warrior and a deity offering a jug of water.

## ***Phra Tamnak Thaksin Ratchaniwet*** (พระที่น้ำทักษิณ ราชนิเวศน์)

is located on Khao Tanyong Mat, Tambon Kaluwo Nuea, on the seaside next to Ao Manao, 8 km. from town on Highway 4084 (Narathiwat - Tak Bai). This royal palace occupies an area of about 300 rai. It was constructed by the royal command of King Rama IX in 1973, comprising the buildings for Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Royal Family. The palace is decorated with various plants which make it shady. In addition, there is a royal folk arts and crafts centre which serves as an apprenticeship school and sells pottery and ceramics.

The palace is open daily to the public during 8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m., except for the period of a royal stay, which is normally in October - December.

*To get there:* Take an ordinary bus on the route to Amphoe Tak Bai and get off right in front of the palace.



Ao Manao

### **Ao Manao - Khao Tanyong National Park** (อุทยานแห่งชาติอ่าวมานาо - เขาง涛ถันท์)

is located in Mu 1, Tambon Kaluwo Nuea. Take Highway 4084 (Narathiwat - Tak Bai) for around 3 km. Then, follow the route off the main road towards the beach for another 3 km. The beach extends from the eastern sea coast of Pattani. The curved beach line of around 4 km. is interspersed with boulders. One end of the beach borders Phra Tamnak Thaksin Ratchaniwet. Along the beach, there is an arboretum and a line of pine trees, providing a perfect place for leisure. A nature trail of about 1 km. long offers an opportunity to study a beach forest. Plants that can be found are those liking drought; such as, Chik Thale, Manao Phi, and Toei Thale or seashore screw pine (its fruit looks like a pineapple), etc. For an overnight stay, there is privately-run accommodation available in the nearby area.

### **Phikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre** (ศูนย์ศึกษาการพัฒนา พิกุลทอง)

is established to respond to the royal initiative of H.M. the King as a source of study in different fields. It is aimed to provide comprehensive guidelines of land development for the local people, from analysing, experimenting, and testing about growing plants and raising animals, providing technical information, to organising agricultural training



Phikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre

programmes. The Centre's total area of 1,740 rai is divided into office buildings, demonstration plots, and research and experimental plots in a peat swamp forest area.

The royally-initiated project of Klaeng Din (Aggravating the Soil) is an experiment to make soil in a paddy field become the most acidic before finding a way to solve it. The solution will be applied to acidic soil in every other area. Other works of the Centre include the "New Theory on Farming Project" which is adapted to this area where there is enough water, and an experiment to grow oil palms in highly organic soil. A fully-equipped small-scale industrial factory and Prince of Songkla University jointly supervise oil palm products: soap and butter, and palm oil products are partly sold to production workers while the rest is sold to outsiders. Additionally, there is a livestock factory that produces a bio-gas pitch from cattle dung, and an experiment to grow Rakam Wan (*Salacca rumphii*) as an extra plant in Para-rubber plantations.

Not only working on the agricultural field, the Centre also operates a training centre for handiwork from bulrush and leaves of screw pines during official hours.

To study here is to enjoy oneself as well. This is the same as the royal initiative that a study tour here is like leisure in a public park. Furthermore, there is an exhibition held in September of every year, coinciding with the Good Things of Mueang Nara Fair.

*To get there:* The Phikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre is located between Ban Phikun Thong and Ban Khok Saya, Tambon Kaluwo Nuea, about 1 km. from Phra Tamnak Thaksin Ratchaniwet. From town, take Highway 4084 (Narathiwat - Tak Bai) for 8 km. For further details, contact Tel. 0 7354 2062-3.

### ***Ban Yakang*** (บ้านยังกง)

is an ancient community dating back to when Narathiwat was still a village of Bang Nara. Nowadays, it is one of the important production sites of Batik cloth in the province, located about 4 km. from the City Hall on Highway 4055 (Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat - Amphoe Ra-ngae) and another 700 m on Yakang 1 Road, Soi 6.

### ***Ban Thon*** (บ้านท่อน)

is located in Tambon Khok Tian, about 16 km. from town on the Narathiwat - Ban Thon route (Highway 4136). This Thai-Muslim fishing village is a production site of "Kolae" boats, both real use ones and replicas. Prices of the replicas range from hundreds to ten thousands of Baht. However, the value is not limited to the prices since the producers here vary in their ages; some are children 13 years old and up. Some of the children spend their free time learning how to make this unique boat, their own folk art. Visitors may be delighted with seeing the children showing interest in this kind of artwork. In addition, there are products made from bulrush and leaves of screw pines; such as, eyeglass cases, bags, and mats having beautiful colours and patterns, at reasonable prices.

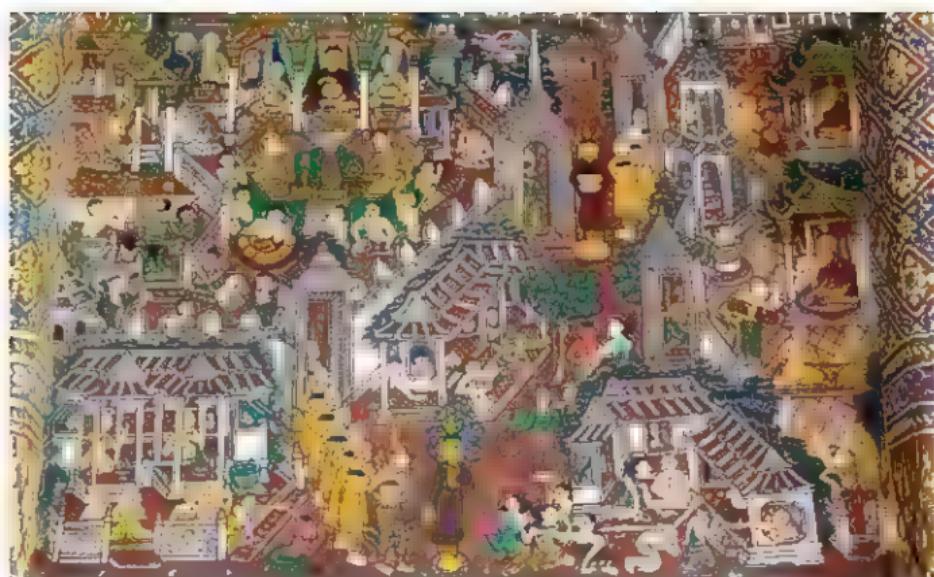
Furthermore, this is a production site of the famous "Budu" fish sauce and fish crackers. Visitors can see stalls for drying

fish in the sun scattered along the beach line. There are many cement jars of "Budu" fish sauce. Visitors can visit and see the production process, as well as buy souvenir products every day. Normally on Fridays, villagers will go to pray at a mosque in the afternoon. Therefore, that might not be the right time for a visit.

### **Kolae Boat (ເກືອກແຄະ)**



*Kolae Boat at Ban Thon*



*Mural Painting at Wat Chonlathara Singhe*

is a small-scale coastal fishing boat used in border provinces in the Lower South. It is a large boat available of 25, 22, and 20 cubits in length. The unique character is that the bow and rear of a boat will be built to be higher than the hull. Patterns drawn on the hull are the combination of Malay, Javanese, and Thai designs. Dominant Thai designs include Kanok, Bua Khwam Bua Ngai, Hua Phaya Nak, and Hanuman Hoen Weha. Additionally, there is a figure of the head of a bird in literature; such as, "Burong Si-ngo" or "Singhapaksi" (featuring the body of a lion, and the head of a bird having a fish in its mouth, at the bow of a boat). This mixed creature is believed to be fierce, mighty, and good at diving. So, it has been favoured by Kolae boatmen since ancient times. The artwork on the hull is compared to "fine arts on rippling waves." It is also an art for life since the Kolae boat does not only boast its extraordinary pattern, but also serves as a fishing tool for fishermen to earn their living. There is a saying that children of the Bang Nara River who have no Kolae fishing boats are like the ones who wear no clothes.

## **Amphoe Tak Bai**

### ***Wat Chonlathara Singhe* (วัดชลธาราสิงห์)**

is located in Mu 3, Tambon Che He, by the Tak Bai River. From the town of Narathiwat, take the Narathiwat - Tak Bai route (Highway 4085). Turn left at the Tak Bai Market Intersection



*Wat Chonlathara Singhe*

for about 100 m to reach the entrance to this temple. Phrakru Ophatphutthakhun (Phut) was the pioneer to establish the temple. He asked for the land from Phraya Kelantan in 1873 when the territory of Tak Bai was still under the state rule of Kelantan.

The temple took part in the separation of the Tak Bai territory between Siam (in the reign of King Rama V in 1909) and Melayu, a colony of the U.K. at that time. Siam held Buddhism, the temple and its artworks as a reason to bargain over the land separation with the U.K. The U.K. accepted such reason and agreed to have the course of the Kolok River in Tak Bai (the Tak Bai River) as a border line. Hence, this temple is known by another name of "Wat Phithak Phaendin Thai" (a temple that protects the Thai soil).

This tranquil temple has a spacious riverside ground suitable for relaxation. Inside the ordination hall, which was built in the reign of King Rama V, there are mural paintings by a Buddhist monk and native of Songkhla. They are an interesting and obvious description of the Lord Buddha's Life and people's ways of life at that time. The principal Buddha image housed in the ordination hall is wholly gilded, and thus the original features of red lips and black locks cannot be seen. The image is put on a tapering throne of about 1.5 m high. It was surmised from the throne's

characters that this is a Mon-style image. There is also a Wihan or image hall of a reclining Buddha image of which the interior walls are decorated with ancient Sangkhalok crockery.

*To get there:* From the town of Narathiwat, take a "Song Thaeo" minibus (about 20 Baht), a passenger van (about 30 Baht), or a bus, heading for Amphoe Tak Bai, to get off at the Amphoe Tak Bai Junction and walk further for around 500 m. The van will depart from the roundabout in town and drop passengers directly at the temple.

### **Ko Yao (เกาะ Yao)**

is located not far from Wat Chonlathara Singhe. Take the route from the Amphoe Tak Bai Market Intersection to the Tak Bai River. There is a wooden bridge named "Saphan Khoi Roi Pi" (literally meaning a bridge of waiting for one hundred years). This 345 metre long bridge crosses over the Tak Bai River to an island called "Ko Yao." The east of the island borders the sea. There is a brown powdery sandy beach in a tranquil atmosphere. Most villagers here are Muslim and earn their living from fishing and coconut plantations.

### **Hat Kubu - Ban Khlong Tan (หาดกบูบุ - บ้านคลองตัน)**

cover an area in Tambon Sai Wan and Tambon Sala Mai, stretching to Tambon Che He, and ending at the mouth of the Su-ngai Kolok River on the Thai border. It is a beach of about 25 km long.

*To get there:* Take Highway 4084 (Narathiwat - Tak Bai) for around 20 km. Then, follow a one-kilometre road to the beach. It is a beach of beautiful views and clean white sand. There is a scattering of pine trees with shady and tranquil ambience.

### **Taba Checkpoint (ด่านตากาหรือด่านตากาใบ)**

is located in Ban Taba, Tambon Che He, about 5 km from the town of Tak Bai on Highway 4084 (Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat - Amphoe Tak Bai). It serves as a channel for tourism and trade between Malaysia and Thailand other than the Su-ngai Kolok Checkpoint.

## Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok

### *Su-ngai Kolok Checkpoint* (ด่านสุไนกอ-ลอก)

The town of Su-ngai Kolok seems more vibrant than Narathiwat. It may be the reason that Su-ngai Kolok is the largest border trade checkpoint in the province, with a smooth cross-border flow of Thai and Malay people and a bridge linking the two countries. The checkpoint is open during 5.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m. While Thais usually cross to the Rantau Panjang side for buying utensils, food, toys, etc., and go shopping in the duty-free shop there, Malays will come for food and fruits.

*To get there:* The Su-ngai Kolok Checkpoint is about one kilometre from the Su-ngai Kolok Railway Station. From the town of Narathiwat, there are 2 routes to Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok. Take Highway 4055 (Narathiwat - Ra-ngae), and turn left at Ban Manang Tayo to follow Highway 4056, past Amphoe Su-ngai Padi into Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok. Alternatively, take Highway 4084 to Amphoe Tak Bai. Then, turn right to follow Highway 4057 (Tak Bai - Su-ngai Kolok) for 66 km.

### *Chaomae To Mo Shrine* (ศาลเจ้าแม่ตี Zwee Mo)

is located on Soi Phuthon, Charoen Khet Road, within the area of the Su-ngai Kolok Sub-district Municipality. Initially, the statue of Chaomae To Mo was in Ban To Mo, Amphoe Sukhirin. Later, villagers moved the image to Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok. It is highly revered by the people of Su-ngai Kolok and nearby provinces, including the Chinese from Malaysia. An annual fair is held at the shrine on the 23rd day of the third Chinese month (around April). Activities in the fair include processions of the Goddess, a dancing lion, Eng Ko (the Brave), long drums, and a sacrifice walk on a fire. For more information, contact Tel. 0 7361 1521.

### *Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest Nature Study and Research Centre or Pa Phru To Daeng* (ศูนย์วิจัยและศึกษา ธรรมชาติป่าพุทธรักษาหรือป่าพุทต์เดง)

is the last tract of its kind in Thailand, covering an area of about 120,000 rai in three districts: Amphoe Tak Bai, Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok, and Amphoe Su-ngai Padi. However, the intact part is approximately 50,000 rai. The forest is still



*Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest Nature Study and Research Centre*

rich in fauna and flora, and consists of many waterways; namely, the Bang Nara River, Khlong Su-ngai Padi, and Khlong To Daeng which the forest was named after.

The Centre provides a nature study trail to publicise different fields of knowledge about the nature of the peat swamp forest. The path begins at the swamp behind the Centre's building. A 1,200-m-long bridge made of planks leads the way into the forest. Some parts of the bridge are sling-



*Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest Nature Study and Research Centre*

bound. At some points, there are towers overlooking a verdant view of various trees in the forest. Name tags will be seen on interesting trees, and booths of knowledge are provided for visitors along the way. The Centre is open daily from 8.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Admission is free. In addition, there is an exhibition room for visitors.

**How does a peat swamp forest happen?** The answer: It originated from a swamp of freshwater being contained over the years, and there were deposits in soil layers of organic substances; such as, dead plants and leaves. Those substances were slowly decomposed to become peat or organic soil that was flexible like sponge, less dense, and absorbent. It was found that peat and sea sediments lay in 2-3 alternate soil layers. Since a high sea level once flooded the forest, sea sediments were left, and sea water was contained inside. Consequently, plants in the forest died and a mangrove forest developed instead. When the sea receded and rain water diluted the contained water, a peat swamp forest re-occurred. The lower soil of this forest dates back to 6,000-7,000 years ago, while the upper soil is 700-1,000 years old.

Ecosystems in a peat swamp forest are diverse. All lives are dependent on each other. Trees have a strong branch root system that spreads to hold and help the balance of each

other. Therefore, they grow in a group; if one of them falls, the others will do so as well.

More than 400 species of plants are found in this peat swamp forest. For example, Lumphi (*Eleiodoxa conferta*) is in the family of *Palmae*. Its trunk and leaves look like those of a palm tree, but has sharp thorns along its branches. Its edible fruit is similar to Rakam (salacca) but smaller, with a sour taste. Villagers export pickled fruits to Malaysia where they are favoured among the people there. The harvest season is from November to March. Out-of-season fruits are rarely found and expensive. Other plants are the species found in Malaysia; for instance, Mak Daeng (sealing-wax palm). It is a high-graded palm saleable at good prices. Because of its beautiful sheaths and red trunk, this palm is bred as an ornamental plant. In addition, there are other interesting plants; such as, Panan Chang (*Goniothalamus giganteus*) in the family of *Annonaceae*, having a large flower, as well as orchids and small plants that one must observe closely to see them.

More than 200 species of wild animals found include langurs, civets, common wild pigs, binturongs, flat-headed cats (one of Thailand's protected animals which is rarely found), Annandale's rats which are rather rarely found in the Malay Peninsula, but they are found abundantly in Singapore. In Thailand, they are found abundantly in the To Daeng Peat Swamp Forest only. This means that if the peat swamp forest is destroyed, they would cause damage to the agricultural produce in the surrounding area.

Fish found here include Pla Pak Yuen, a species of fish in the world which is only found in the Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest, Pla Duk Ramphan, a kind of catfish which has a snake-like figure and may be developed as an economic fish to be raised in a source of acid water, Pla Kamae or angler-catfish which has a wide and flat head, a long body narrowing to its tail, and poisonous spines on its back fins. These fish live in this peat swamp which is a hiding place and spawning ground for them. Small fish grow to be food for villagers.

There are various kinds of birds, but the most prominent ones include rufous-tailed shama, a number of them living

on Sumatra and Borneo and in Malaysia, and it was first found in Thailand in 1987, and Malaysian blue flycatcher; they are found in Thailand only at the Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest. At present, both of them are endangered species.

The interests of the forest are not merely intriguing plants and rarely found wild animals. Visitors, particularly children, will obtain much life experience from the surrounding nature. A quiet walk to admire nature may be a chance to see wild animals roaming for their feed. This nature study trail brings visitors closer to nature, but not to disturb it.

Visitors, who carry a bird-watching guidebook, notebook, crayons, binoculars, camera, and mosquito repellent, may enjoy a whole day in this forest. Fresh cool air inside will make visitors feel refreshed and impressive. The best time for a visit is from February - April when there is little rain. Since the peat swamp forest has a peninsular-climate, rain falls heavily throughout the year.

One thing to be cautious is mansonia, a blood-sucking mosquito and carrier of Elephantiasis. There is an abundance of them here. The mosquitoes go to feed at night. The other is a forest fire, which may be caused by smoking; a burning cigarette bud is unintentionally left on the ground. A forest fire in the peat swamp forest is more difficult to be put out than in other types of forest since fire fuels include not only standing trees, but also remains of dead trees accumulating in layers of soil. So, the fire will burn deep down in the soil and be difficult to control or put out. Such fire will smoulder over months until the rains come. Flooding on the soil surface therefore extinguishes the fire completely.

*To get there:* From Bangkok, it is easier to travel by train to Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok, and take a taxi service from town to the Centre.

*By car,* from Amphoe Tak Bai, take the Tak Bai - Su-ngai Kolok route (Highway 4057) for around 5 km, and take a turn to follow Chawananan Road for about 3 km. Then, turn left for another 2 km. There are direction signs along the way to the Centre. For more information, contact the Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest Nature Study and Research Centre, P.O. Box 37, Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok, Narathiwat 96120.

## Amphoe Su-ngai Padi

### **Namtok Chat Warin** (น้ำตกชัตวาริน)

is located in Tambon To Deng. From town, take Highway 4056 to Su-ngai Padi Hospital and turn left to an asphalt road for another 6 km. This medium-sized waterfall is in the area of the Budo - Su-ngai Padi National Park. There is water flowing all year round with shady surroundings of various plants.

Legend has it that "Mayong" music was usually heard from the waterfall, but when many villagers went to check the source of such music, they saw nothing. Then, an old man named "To Deng" heard the music and sneaked to see it by himself. What he saw was a couple of a man and woman dancing with the "Mayong" tempo under a large umbrella, and the figures suddenly disappeared. According to this story, the villagers named the waterfall as "Ai Payong," the word in the local dialect meaning a waterfall with an opening umbrella. During 1967 to 1968, the district office developed the area to become a tourist attraction, and officially named the waterfall "Namtok Chat Warin," which keeps its old meaning about an umbrella and waterfall.

The prominent species of plants here is Pam Bangsun (Johannessteijsmannia altifrons), a rare one found in a deep forest about 1,800 m above sea level. It originates in Malaysia, featuring a short tree with branches forming a large overhead bush. It can be up to 3 metre high. Their diamond-shaped fronds are wide with a beautiful order of veins. Found in the forests of this region, it is praised from around the world as the most beautiful palm. The name "Pam Bangsun" was given by Professor Prachit Wamanon, an advisor of the Royal Projects, when he conducted a survey on the area and found this palm growing in a Muslim village. He thought that the fronds were similar in shape to "Bangsun," a sun protection fan used in a royal procession. In the local dialect, it is called Buke Ipae, meaning a mountain millipede, which may come from its inflorescence that looks like a millipede.

### **60<sup>th</sup> Birthday Anniversary of H.M. the Queen Garden, Narathiwat** (งานครบรอบ ๖๐ พรรษา มหาภารินี จังหวัดนราธิวาส)

is located on public land which serves as a grass field for

raising animals, in Mu 3, Tambon Su-ngai Padi, Amphoe Su-ngai Padi. The Garden is spread over an area of 100 rai. It conducts surveys and collects species of forest plants to be grown and categorised according to their family and genus with regard mainly to the ecological suitability.

Presently, the Garden has more than 700 species of plants. Many of them have the potential of being developed into a cash crop. Some are herbs, rarely-found or endangered species. Hence, it is a centre of interesting species of plants in the South, and is suitable for study and leisure. Furthermore, visitors can enjoy themselves by drawing and taking photos of plants, or be excited with the demonstration of climbing to pick a specimen of the plants.

*To get there:* From the town of Narathiwat, take Highway 4056 to Amphoe Su-ngai Padi for around 40 km. Then, turn left at the Ban Cho Wa Junction and go further for 8 km. The Garden is available for a visit all year round. For further details, contact the Protected Area Regional Office 6 (Pattani Office), Amphoe Mueang Pattani, Pattani 94000, at Tel. 0 7333 6290-3 ext. 100.

## Amphoe Bacho

### **Budo - Su-ngai Padi National Park** (อุทยานแห่งชาติบودו - สุนไหงป่าดี)

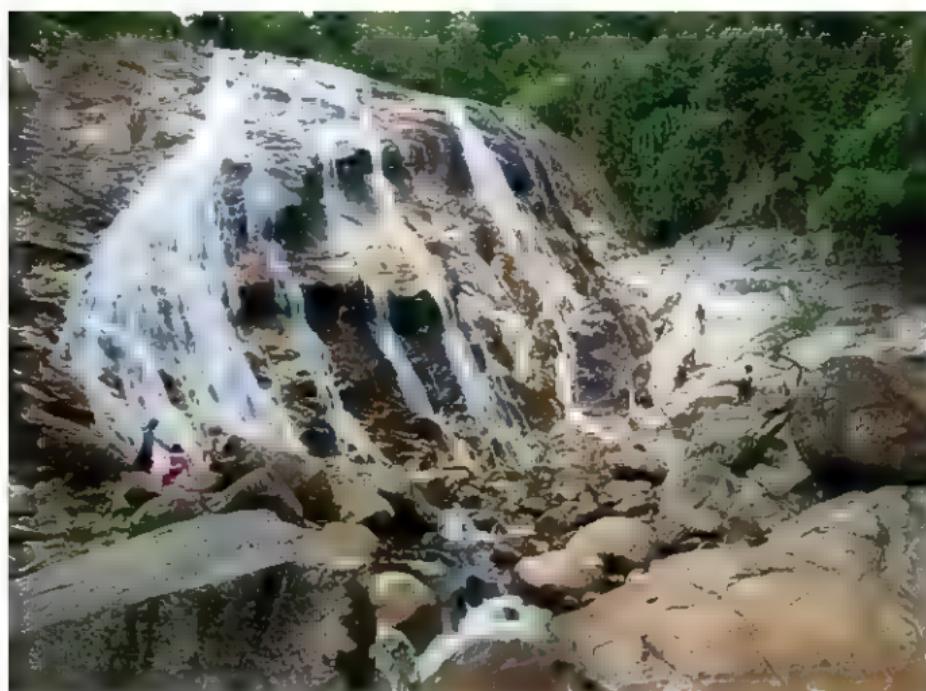
In the past, the Budo - Su-ngai Padi Mountain Range was part of the Sankala Khiri Mountains, the borderline between Malaysia and Thailand. It was a base of insurgents and thus no one came here to experience the wonders of this evergreen forest. After the situation was settled, the Royal Forest Department established the Namtok Pacho Forest Park in 1974, which has become the Budo - Su-ngai Padi National Park. The Park covers an approximate area of 294 km<sup>2</sup>, and is spread over the areas in Narathiwat, Yala, and Pattani.

The Budo Mountain Range is part of the Indo-Malayan tropical rainforest; it has high humidity since rain falls all year round. This forest is considered to have the most biodiversity when compared with other types of forest of the same size.

The prominent plant here is golden leaved liana (Bai Mai Si

Thong or Yan Da-o). It was first found in the world here in 1988. This creeper has its leaves like those of Chongkho or Siao (Bauhinia), but they are much larger; some leaves are larger than one's palm. The leaves have curved edges, looking like two connecting ovals. These golden or copper-red soft velvety leaves shine beautifully in the sunlight, and it can be seen from a distance. Leaves of the plant growing in a high humid area will be softer and thicker. An adult leaf will turn silver-bronze and eventually green. Its white inflorescence is striking. One plant can be seen near the Park's headquarters. In addition, there is an important plant called Wai Takha Thong (*Calamus caesius* Blume), which is a rarely found, expensive, and endangered species.

Wild animals which are rare species inhabiting the Park include Javan rhinoceros, agile gibbon, Malayan tapirs, serows, and importantly spectacled langurs. Spectacled langurs' habitat is in Southeast Asia, from the south of Myanmar and Thailand to Malaysia and adjacent islands. They usually live on high steep mountains and in an evergreen forest, in a group of 30-40, with the strongest male as a leader. They are shy and afraid of humans, but, unlike monkeys, not aggressive. (Apart from spectacled langurs, three other species are found in Thailand; namely, banded leaf langurs, silvered leaf langurs, and Barbe's leaf



Namtok Pach

langurs. Presently, the four species are in the category of threatened mammals).

In the Park, there are many waterfalls; such as, Namtok Phu Wae, Namtok Pacho, Namtok Pako, etc. However, the commonly known and easily accessible is Namtok Pacho. "Pacho" is a local Melayu word, meaning a waterfall. This waterfall features a high wide cliff face, and has a nine-tiered way up to reach its origin. It is considered the largest waterfall in the province and a beautiful one in the South. As the surrounding forest is not fertile, there is less water during the dry season.

Additionally, other places of interest include "Sala Than That," the royal pavilion of King Rama VII during his royal visit to Narathiwat, and the stone inscribed with the royal initials at Namtok Pacho.

*To get there:* The Park is 26 km from the town of Narathiwat. Take Highway 42 to Amphoe Bacho, and, at the intersection before entering the district, turn to follow the lane off the main road for about 2 km to reach the Park's headquarters.

***Masjid Sam Roi Pi or Masjid Wadi Al Husen or Masjid Talo Mano*** (มัสยิด สาม ร้อย ปี หรือมัสยิดอัลฮุเซ็น หรือมัสยิด ตะโล มะนาโน)

is located in Ban Talo Mano, Tambon Lubo Sawo. It is 25 km from the town of Narathiwat. Follow Highway 42 and take a turn at the junction in Ban Bue Ra-ngae.

Mr. Wan Husen As-sanawi, a migrant from Ban Sano Yanya, Pattani, built this mosque in 1624. Initially, it had a palm-leaf roof, which was later changed to be terracotta. This mosque is different from others in general. It consists of two connected buildings wholly made of Takhian wood and using wooden bolts in place of nails. The buildings are in a local Thai style mixed perfectly with Chinese and Malay arts. The most outstanding part is the base designed to hold the gable above the roof. The "Asan" tower features a Chinese-style pavilion on the back roof. The walls are whole pieces of wood with cut-in windows. The air ventilation channels are carved into foliage, floral, and Chinese motifs.

Presently, this mosque is a place of worship for Muslims. To see the inside, it requires permission from the Imam of the



*Masjid Sam Roi Pi*

village. Generally, a visit is allowed to the outer area only. Furthermore, in the past the village of Talo Mano was a production site of hand-written Koranic books.

Located beside the mosque is the Muslim Cemetery. Male tombs are signified by a round rock, and a half piece of rock indicates female ones.

***Luangpho Daeng Wat Choeng Khao*** (หลวงปู่แดงวัดเจริญเชิงเขา) is located in Mu 4, Ban Choeng Khao, Tambon Palu Kasamo.

It is about 13 km from the district office toward Pattani. Take Phetchakasem Road (Highway 42) and turn left at Ban Ton Sai for 5.5 km. Luangpho Daeng, an abbot and famous Buddhist monk master of Narathiwat, died on 1 January, 1979, when he was 90 years old. Villagers had faith in his undecomposed body and therefore put it in a glass coffin as an object of worship for villagers and Buddhist people in general.

## Amphoe Waeng

### *Namtok Sirindhorn* (น้ำตกศรีนธร)

is unlike a waterfall in general which flows from a high cliff. It features a stream flowing along a slanting high line of forest. There is a pool and a stony ground for leisure. The stream flows into Khlong Aikading. Local people usually visit the waterfall. Apart from the waterfall, another interesting thing is the "Project to Survey and Collect Flowers and Ornamental Plants in the Southern Forest of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn." More than 200 species of plants have been collected, grown, and categorised according to their natural conditions, with name tags and utility for study. The Project is an interest in terms of local botany and further breeding to be ornamental plants and cash crops. Interested people can visit the Project during 8.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

*To get there:* From Amphoe Waeng, take Highway 4057 for around 7 km. Then, take a turn to follow the Security Road for around 8 km, and go further for about 300 m from the entrance.

***Hala - Bala Wildlife Sanctuary*** (เขตอุทยานแห่งชาติฮาลา-บาล่า) is a protected area of Thailand officially established in 1996. Located on the borderline between Malaysia and Thailand, the Sanctuary covers an area of 270,725 rai, including the line of the Sankala Khiri Mountain. Hala and Bala are separate evergreen forests, but they are established as a single wildlife sanctuary. The Hala Forest is in Yala's Amphoe Betong and Narathiwat's Amphoe Chanae. Only the Bala Forest is open to the general public for nature study. It is spread over Narathiwat's Amphoe Waeng and Amphoe Sukhirin.



*Hala - Bala Wildlife Sanctuary*

The Security Road (Highway 4062) cuts along the Sankala Khiri Mountains and makes it easier to access the forested area. The road starts from Ban Buketa, Amphoe Waeng, goes through the Bala Forest and ends in Ban Phukhao Thong, Amphoe Sukhirin, totalling 18 km. Both sides of the road are an evergreen forest which is the most intact one in Thailand. To study the nature, one just begins from the Sanctuary's headquarters and drives along the Security Road to see many special things.

Located around 5 km from the headquarters is an animal viewpoint. Here, there are plenty of banyan trees, and animals usually come for banyan fruits. Drive further for around 10 km and see the Phukhao Thong Ranger Station which is a sub-station of the Sanctuary. This is another location to see a sea of mist. Walk on for a distance of around 100 m and see Ton Somphong (Kraphong) Yak, having 25 m in circumference and its buttress of around 4 m in height. It is a plant commonly growing by water and its softwood is used for making toothpicks or matches.

Along the roadsides are plants that cannot be seen easily elsewhere in Thailand; such as, Ton Yuan, a tree in the family of LEGUMINOSAE - CAESALPINIOIDEAE which is strikingly beautiful and can be seen from a distance from its creamy white bark and straight high trunk. It can be up to 65-70 m

high, which is considered the world's third highest, next to redwood and eucalyptus. It is usually cut to make furniture. Saya, a tree in the family of Dipterocarpaceae is a prominent tree of the Hala - Bala Forests. From the viewpoint, a canopy of these crowded trees can be seen. One may be lucky enough to see hornbills since Saya is the main nesting place for them. In addition, Ton Hua Roi Ru Nam (*Myrmecodia tuberosa*) is one of the plants found here.

There are wild animals that keep the balance of ecosystems in the Forests. Many animals inhabiting here are Thailand's rare ones; such as, Chani Dam Yai or Siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*), which are entirely black and almost double the size of a gibbon in general, Chani Mue Dam or agile gibbon (*Hylobates agilus*), which is normally found in a forest on Sumatra and Borneo and in Malaysia's northern forest to Thailand's southern forest only. One may be lucky enough to see these two creatures on the top of a tree. In addition, Kop Thut (*Rana macrodon*), the largest frog in Thailand, has its habitat in the watershed forest on high mountains. It measures about one foot from mouth to hip and weighs more than 5 kg. According to surveys, four species of reserved animals found here include serows, Malayan tapirs, marble cats, and Sumatran rhinoceros.

Hornbills are an indicator of an abundant forest and among the rare species of bird. Here, there are 9 out of 12 species found in Thailand; namely, Nok Ngueak Pak Yon or wrinkled hornbill, Nok Ngueak Chon Hin or helmeted hornbill (having hard and solid casque and being hunted by Indonesian villagers for their casque to be carved like ivory), Nok Kaek or oriental pied hornbill, Nok Kok or great hornbill, Nok Ngueak Hua Ngok or white-crowned hornbill, Nok Ngueak Pak Dam or bushy-crested hornbill, Nok Ngueak Hua Raet or rhinoceros hornbill, Nok Ngueak Dam or black hornbill, and Nok Ngueak Kram Chang or wreathed hornbill.

The best time for a nature study here is from late February to September when there is not much rain.

For those who wish to study the nature here, contact the Hala - Bala Wildlife Sanctuary, P.O. Box 3, Amphoe Waeng, Narathiwat 96160, or the Wildlife Conservation Office, National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department,



Hornbill

Bangkok, Tel. 0 2562 0760, or visit the website: [www.dnp.go.th](http://www.dnp.go.th).

Since the Sanctuary's area is vulnerable, tourists are not allowed to stay overnight.

*To get there:* Chartered "Song Thaeo" mini-buses are available at the town market in Amphoe Waeng or at the Su-ngai Kolok Railway Station. Alternatively, drive along Highway 4057 heading for Amphoe Waeng, arrive in Ban Buketa and see direction signs to the Sanctuary.



## EVENTS & FESTIVALS

**2 April Commemorative Fair** (๒ เมษายนในหลวงเฉลิมเกล้า) is organised to show loyalty and honour HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. It is also aimed to preserve the local arts and culture and promote tourism. Activities include local sports games, running races, mountain biking, and golf. It is held during March to April of every year.

**Food Festival** (เทศกาลอาหารนานาชาติ) is a gathering of famous dishes of Narathiwat. It is aimed to publicise and promote Narathiwat's tourism. Activities include demonstrations of cooking, cultural performances, and booths of food and local products for sale. The event is held in late August to early September annually.



Chaomae To Mo Celebratory Fair

**Good Products of Mueang Nara Fair** (งานของดีเมืองนรา) is a gathering of prominent products of Narathiwat. Activities include the royal folk arts and crafts fair, bulrush fair, barred ground dove cooing contest, Longkong fair, and "Kolae, Long, and Yokong" boat races to win the royal trophies. It is held during 21-25 September of every year.

**Chaomae To Mo Celebratory Fair** (งานสมโภชเจ้าแม่โพธิ์ไน) is an important event of Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok. It comprises the goddess procession, floral float, lion dancing and dragon procession, and trance of showing magic power. There are also Chinese operas and booths of products for sale. The event is held on the twenty-third day in the third Chinese month annually.

## LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS

**Longkong** (ลองกอง) is the most famous fruit of Narathiwat. The well-known kind is Longkong Ban Sipo, Amphoe Rangae. It is in the same species as "Langsat," having a thick skin but, unlike Langsat, no sticky liquid in the peel. There is less flesh than Langsat, but sweeter. Another kind with a good taste is Longkong Tanyong Mat, which comes from Longkong Sipo being grown in Ban Tanyong Mat. Longkong will bear fruit around mid-August to September. For those who wish to take a guided tour to a Longkong plantation and purchase the fruit to take back home, contact the Rangae District Agricultural Office at Tel. 0 7367 1290, and the Narathiwat Provincial Agricultural Office at Tel. 0 7351 5079.

**Local Handicraft Products** (ผลิตภัณฑ์หัตถกรรมพื้นบ้าน) include those made from bulrush and leaves of screw pine, replicas of a Kolae boat, and ceramics.

**Batik Cloth** (ผ้าบาติก) is a kind of dyed cloth combining art skill and dying techniques. The word "Batik" is Javanese. There is archaeological evidence that Batik cloth has been used for about 2,000 years.

Making Batik cloth is interesting handiwork. The principle of making Batik cloth is a simple technique of using a tool to dip in liquid wax and draw patterns on the cloth before dying. The colour will fasten to the non-waxed area and go through cracked wax. As a result, strikingly beautiful designs are created and they become the symbolic feature of the cloth.

Nowadays, pattern printing is more favoured than design drawing since it is quicker and easier. Batik cloth here is made to sell in major tourism cities, and exported to Malaysia as well.

**Salted Kurao** (ปลากรูเราเค็ม) is salted fish (fourfinger threadfin) having soft flesh. Produced in Tambon Che He, Amphoe Tak Bai, it is the most delicious and expensive salted fish in Thailand, which is praised and favoured among gourmets.

**Sato or Lukto** (สะตอหรือลูกถอ) is a cash crop of the South. Sato (Parkia speciosa) or twisted cluster beans feature long



Batik Clothes

pods of seeds. The seeds have a strong smell and sweet taste, and can be added in dishes; such as, curry and soup with coconut cream, or stir-fried (spicy or with shrimp paste) with meat. They can also be boiled, char-grilled or even eaten raw with spicy dip sauce, hot curry, and Khanom Chin (Chinese vermicelli and curry). Pickled seeds can be kept for a year.

## LOCAL FOOD

**Kai Kholae** (កៅខោលេ) is a kind of grilled chicken. It is coated with red curry paste, which is made from dried chili, ginger, turmeric, shallot, garlic, and coconut cream, and seasoned with salt, sugar, and garcinia (Malabar tamarind) or tamarind. It is considered a local delicious specialty and usually used to welcome guests or served at receptions.

**Khaoyam Bai Phan Samo or Khaoyam Narathiwat** (ខោយោបីប៉ោនសមោ) is a dish of rice with herbs. Old rice will be used since after being cooked, it is dry and loose. Ingredients include fresh Budu fish sauce, roasted coconut meat, shredded grilled fish, powder pepper, mango or tamarind, and vegetables; such as, lemon grass, Dala (*Etingera elatior*) flower, cow pea, bean sprouts, Tapet tips, Luk Tai Bao or Krathin (lead tree) seeds, Mak Phae tips, Rae (cashew nut) tips, Ram tips, etc. All vegetables are thinly sliced.

**Budu** (บุดู) is a kind of food with two recipes: salty and sweet. The salty one is cooked and served with fresh vegetables as an accompaniment to steamed rice. The sweet Budu or commonly called "Namkhoei" is used to mix with steamed rice and herbs known as Khaoyam Pak Tai. Budu is made from the fermentation of fish.

**Rojak** (โรยกะ) is a kind of local food made from fresh fruits and vegetables with a curry broth. It is popular among Thai-Muslims, as a light snack or perhaps an accompaniment to steamed rice.

**Laksa or Laksor** (ລັກສາຫຼືລັກສອ) is a kind of food which features long flat noodles of about one centimetre wide in a curry broth, served with vegetables, like Khanom Chin (Chinese vermicelli and curry). The rich broth is creamy white. Vegetables accompanying Laksa include banana flower buds, bean sprouts, Dala flower, leaves of Chan Hom, cow pea, cucumber, cashew nut tips, etc.

## EXAMPLES OF TOUR PROGRAMMES

### One-day Trip

Morning Session

- Depart from Amphoe Hat Yai, Songkhla.
- Arrive in Narathiwat.
- Visit the Thaksin Ratchaniwet Royal Palace and the Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre.
- Visit Wat Chonlathara Singhe, Amphoe Tak Bai. The temple is of historical importance relating to the border separation between Siam and Melaya, a colony of the U.K.

Afternoon Session

- Visit the Sirindhorn Peat Swamp Forest, the most intact one of its kind in Thailand. It is habitat of not less than 200 species of wild animals and more than 400 species of plants. It is suitable for a nature and ecosystem study.
- Travel back to town and purchase local products and souvenirs of Narathiwat.
- Resume the trip to Hat Yai.

## Two-day, One-night Trip (Bangkok - Narathiwat)

### Day One

- 9.35 a.m. - Depart from Suvarnabhumi Airport.
- 11.10 a.m. - Arrive in Narathiwat.
- 12.00 a.m. - Lunch in town.
- 1.00 p.m. - Proceed to Wat Khao Kong to pay homage to Phra Phutthathaksin Mingmongkhon, a Buddha image in the posture of giving the first sermon and the provincial sacred statue of Narathiwat.
- 1.30 p.m. - Arrive in Amphoe Tak Bai. Visit Wat Chonlathara Singhe (Wat Phithak Phaendin Thai).
  - Take a ferry to the Taba Checkpoint. Purchase products, and see the way of life and border trade between Malaysia and Thailand.
- 4.00 p.m. - Travel back to Narathiwat.
- 5.00 p.m. - Check in at the hotel accommodation.

### Day Two

- 9.00 a.m. - Pay homage to the City Pillar Shrine of Narathiwat and images of Chatukham Rammathep at the Image Hall in Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat.
- Leave for Narathiwat Airport.
- Arrive at Suvarnabhumi Airport.

## FACILITIES IN NARATHIWAT

### ACCOMMODATIONS

*(The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed. Please ask for current information from each hotel when making reservation.)*

**Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat** (อำเภอเมืองนราธิวาส)

**Guesthouse** (เกสต์เฮาส์) Khok Khian Road, Tel: 0 7351 1133,

24 rooms: 150-350 Baht.

**Imperial Narathiwat** (อิมพีเรียล นราธิวาส) 228 Phichit

Bamrung Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Tel: 0 7351 5041-50,

E-mail: ppn@dusit.com, 117 rooms: 800-3,500 Baht.

**Narathiwat** (นราธิวาส) 341 Phupha Phakdi Road, Tel: 0 7351 1063, 21 rooms: 120-150 Baht.

**Ocean Blue Mansion** (อิโอดีน บลู แมนชั่น) 297 Phupha Phakdi Road, Tel: 0 7351 1109, 80 rooms: 350-450 Baht.

**Pacific** (แปซิฟิค) 41/1-2 Worakham Phiphit Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Tel: 0 7351 1076, Fax: 0 7351 1259, 30 rooms: 300-450 Baht.

**Tanyong** (ตันหยง) 16/1 Sopha Phisai Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Tel: 0 7351 1831-3, 0 7351 1477-9, Fax: 0 7351 1834, 84 rooms: 700-1,200 Baht.

**Tippawan** (ติพวัฒน์) 36/16 Charoen Phong Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Tel: 0 7351 1872, 27 rooms: 200-440 Baht.

**Yaowarat** (เยาวราช) 131 Phichit Bamrung Road, Tel: 0 7351 1148, 40 rooms: 160-360 Baht.

**Amphoe Su-ngrai Kolok** (อำเภอสุไหงโก-กง)

**Amarin** (อัมรินทร์) 185 Pracha Wiwat Road, Tel: 0 7361 1108, 34 rooms: 200-350 Baht.

**Asia** (เอเชีย) 18 Charoen Khet Road, Tel: 0 7361 1101, 20 rooms: 200-300 Baht.

**Chonun House** (ชอนัน เอเชีย) 34-36 Charoen Khet Road, Tel: 0 7361 1421, 17 rooms: 180-280 Baht.

**Come In** (ค่าอิน) 96-98 Sarit Wong Road, Tel: 0 7361 1187, 19 rooms: 120-250 Baht.

**For you** (ฟอร์ยู) 98/4-5 Sarit Wong Road, Tel: 0 7361 1487, 20 rooms: 300 Baht.

**Genting** (เก็นติ้ง) 250 Asia 18 Road, Tel: 0 7361 3231-40, Fax: 0 7361 1259, 238 rooms: 550-1,500 Baht.

**Grand Garden** (แกรนด์ gaarden) 66 Soi 3 Pracha Wiwat Road, Tel: 0 7361 3600-5, 0 7361 3501-4, Fax: 0 7361 3500, 111 rooms: 585-1,800 Baht.

**Hawaii** (ฮาวาย) 49-59 Butsayaphan Road, Tel: 0 7361 3180, 26 rooms: 200-300 Baht.

**Honey** (ฮันนี่) 74 Charoen Khet Road, Tel: 0 7361 1992, 0 7361 1882, 22 rooms: 120-200 Baht.

**Impress** (อิมเพรส) 28-30 Charoen Khet Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 2647-8, 29 rooms: 200-280 Baht.

**Inter Tower** (อินเตอร์ ทาวเวอร์) 104 Pracha Wiwat Road, Tel: 0 7361 2700-6, 80 rooms: 400-450 Baht.

**Krung Thong** (กรุงทอง) 152-154 Prawet Chonlathi Road, Tel: 0 7361 5753, 63 rooms: 200-300 Baht.

**Lee** (ลี) 102/1 -3 Pracha Wiwat Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 1036, 3 rooms: 300 Baht.

**Madi** (มาดี) 29/4 Chuen Mankha Road, Tel: 0 7361 1122, 17 rooms: 150-300 Baht.

**Marina** (มาเริน่า) 173 Charoen Khet Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 3882-5, Fax: 0 7361 3385, 176 rooms: 735-1,800 Baht.

**Merlin** (เมลิน) 68 Charoen Khet Road, Tel./ Fax: 0 7361 1413, 0 7361 8111, 0 7361 1003, 95 rooms: 390-570 Baht.

**Merry** (เมรี่) 95 Pracha Wiwat Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 1391, 12 rooms: 150-170 Baht.

**My House** (มายเฮ้าส์) 98/34 Sarit Wong Road, Tel: 0 7361 1069, 0 7361 3569, Fax: 0 7352 0181, 24 rooms: 200-250 Baht.

**Nam Thai 2** (นำทัย สาขา ๒) 93-95 Charoen Khet Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 1163, 30 rooms: 120-250 Baht.

**Parkson** (ปาร์กสัน) 301 Charoen Khet Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 2789-90, Fax: 0 7361 2755, 40 rooms: 480-540 Baht.

**Plaza** (พลาซ่า) 2 Thet Pathom Road, next to post office, Tel: 0 7361 3404-5, 0 7361 1875-6, Fax: 0 7361 3402, 94 rooms: 350-740 Baht.

**Riviera** (ริเวียร่า) 40 Pracha Wiwat Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 3743, 33 rooms: 250-400 Baht.

**Roman** (โรมัน) 76-78 Sarit Wong Road, Tel: 0 7361 1508, 20 rooms: 150-250 Baht.

**Savoy** (沙瓦奧) 34 Charoen Khet Road, Tel: 0 7361 1093, 27 rooms: 150-170 Baht.

**Taksin 1** (ทักษิณ สาขา ๑) 32 Pracha Wiwat Road, Tel: 0 7361 1010, 0 7361 1083, 37 rooms: 160-330 Baht.

**Taksin 2** (ทักษิณ สาขา ๒) Pracha Samran Road, Tel: 0 7361 1088, 0 7361 1220, 0 7361 1085, 50 rooms: 200-740 Baht.

**Tara Regent** (沙拉瑞因敦) 2 Charoen Khet Soi 3 Road, Tel: 0 7361 1801-2, 0 7361 1401, Fax: 0 7361 3385, 119 rooms: 350-985 Baht.

**Thai Lieang** (ไทยเลียง) 40 Charoen Khet Road, Tel: 0 7361 1132, 38 rooms: 220-370 Baht.

**Valentine** (瓦伦丁) 2/1 Raman Amnuai Road, Tel: 0 7361 1229, 0 7361 2299-300, 40 rooms: 190-250 Baht.

**Venice Palace** (เวนิส พาเลส) 22 Chuen Mankha Road, Tel: 0 7361 1200, 0 7361 3700-9, Fax: 0 7361 2418, 132 rooms: 420-1,020 Baht.

### **Amphoe Tak Bai** (อำเภอตากใบ)

**Taba Plaza** (ตากใบ พลาซ่า) 7/20 Mu 1 Taba - Tak Bai Road, Tambon Che He, Tel: 0 7358 1233-4, 50 rooms: 200-470 Baht.

**Tak Bai Lagoon Resort** (ตากใบลากูนรีสอร์ท) 311/2 Mu 7, Taba - Tak Bai Road, Tambon Che He, Tel: 0 7358 1478, 0 7352 4402, 16 rooms: 500-600 Baht.

## **RESTAURANTS**

### **Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat** (อำเภอเมืองนราธิวาส)

**Ban Ka So** (บ้านกา锁) 1/3 Mu 7, Tambon Lam Phu, Narathiwat – Ra-ngae Road, Tel: 0 7352 1700, open 10.30 a.m. – 10.00 p.m. (Thai and seafood).

**Bang Nara** (บางนรา) 228 Phichit Bamrung Road, Tambon Bang Nak, (in the Imperial Narathiwat Hotel), Tel: 0 7351 5041-50, open 6.00 a.m. – 11.00 p.m.

**Che Sa Ni** (เจ๊สนิ) 51-53 Sopha Phisai Road, Tel: 0 7351 1318, open 6.00 a.m. – 8.00 p.m. (Halal food).

**Jin Hua** (จิ้นหัว) 283 Phupha Phakdi Road, Tambon Bang Nak,

Tel: 0 7351 1305, open 10.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m. (Thai and Chinese food).

**JoJo Bakery** (โจโจ้ เบเกอรี่) 75 Chaturong Ratsami Road, Tel: 0 7351 2180, open 7.30 a.m. – 12.00 p.m. (Thai food).

**Kai Yang Jirapan** (ไก่ย่างจีระพันธ์) Phichit Bamrung Road, Tel: 0 7352 1498, open 12.00 p.m. – 2.00 a.m. (Halal food).

**Kalah** (กากา) 221 Worakham Phiphit Road, Tel: 0 7351 4238, open 11.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m. (Halal and Isan food).

**Khao Na Pet (Khun Bunloet)** (ข้าวหน้าเป็ด คุณบุญเลิศ) 430/1 Phupha Phakdi Road, Tel: 0 7352 2385, open 7.00 a.m. – 3.00 p.m. (One-dish meals).

**Krua Lam Pam** (ครัวลำปำ) 1/8 Chan Uthit Road, (Soi Radio Station 912), Tel: 0 7351 4697, open 10.00 a.m. – 10.00 p.m. (Seafood).

**Mantra** (มันตรา) 353 Phupha Phakdi Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Tel: 0 7351 6747, open 10.00 a.m. – 10.00 p.m. (A la carte).

**Mangkon Thong** (มังกรทอง) 433 Phupha Phakdi Road, Tel: 0 7351 1835, 0 7351 4349, open 10.30 a.m. – 10.30 p.m. (Thai and seafood).

**Nana Khao Kaeng Thai-Islam** (นานาข้าวแกงไทย-อิสลาม) 151/19 Suriya Pradit Road, Tel: 08 9977 7888, Fax: 0 7353 2761, open 9.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m. (Closed on Sunday).

**Naser Seafood** (นาเซอร์ ซีฟู้ด) 151/3 Phichit Bamrung Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Tel: 0 7351 4791, open 10.00 a.m. – 3.00 a.m. (Halal food).

**Rim Nam** (ริมน้ำ) 45/6 Narathiwat - Tak Bai Road, Tel: 0 7351 1559, Fax: 0 7351 3025, open 10.00 a.m. – 10.00 p.m. (Thai, Chinese, and Western food).

**Roihan Phochana** (รอยฮัน ไก่ขัน) 22 Wichit Chaibun Road, Tel: 0 7351 2750, open 10.00 a.m. – 10.30 p.m. (Halal food).

**Sak Phochana** (ศักดิ์ ไก่ขัน) 226/5 Phichit Bamrung Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Tel: 0 7351 3829, open 4.00 p.m. – 12.00 a.m. (A la carte).

**Tanyong** (ตันหยง) 16/1 Sopha Phisai Road, Tambon Bang

Nak, (in the Tanyong Hotel), Tel: 0 7351 1831-3, 0 7351 1477-9, open 6.00 a.m. – 2.00 a.m. (General food).

### **Amphoe Tak Bai** (อำเภอตากใบ)

**Nat Phop Yung Thong** (นัตพญุ่งทอง) 162 Narathiwat - Tak Bai Road, Tambon Che He, Tel: 0 7358 1141, open 11.00 a.m. – 8.00 p.m. (Thai and seafood).

**Suan Ahan Tak Bai Lagoon** (สวนอาหารตากใบลากูน) Tak Bai - Narathiwat Road, Tel: 0 7358 1478.

### **Amphoe Yi-ngo** (อำเภอปีง)

**Che Kar** (เช็คการ์) 103 Mu 7, Ram Komut Road, Tel: 0 7359 1072, open 9.30 a.m. - 8.00 p.m. (Halal food).

**Kru Ya** (ครุญา) 48/5 Mu 1, Phetchakasem Road, Tel: 0 7359 1223, open 7.00 a.m. – 11.00 p.m. (Halal food).

### **Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok** (อำเภอสุไหงโก-ลก)

**Ba Kut Te** (ບະກຸດເຕີ) 46/2 Soi 3 Pracha Wiwat Road, (near Grand Garden Hotel), Tel: 0 7361 3600-5, open 6.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. (Chinese food).

**Bak Mui** (ບັກມູຍ) 21/12 Soi Phuthon, Charoen Khet Road, (in front of Teow Chao Club), Tel: 0 7361 1129, open 10.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m. (Thai and Chinese food).

**Chat Warin** (ฉัตรวาภิน) 250 Asia 18 Road, (in the Genting Hotel), Tel: 0 7361 3231-40, open 6.00 a.m. – 2.00 a.m. (Thai, Chinese, and seafood).

**Che Kar** (เช็คการ์) 112 Wong Wiwat Road, Tel: 0 7361 1497, open 10.00 a.m. - 8.30 p.m. (Halal food).

**Fueang Fa** (ເຟັງຝາ) 304 Charoen Khet Soi 3 Road, (in the Parkson Hotel), Tel: 0 7361 2789-90, open 6.00 a.m. – 1.00 a.m. (General food).

**Golf View** (ກອົບພົບ) 47 Ban Tanyong Mali Road, Tel: 0 7361 2617, open 10.30 a.m. – 8.00 p.m. (A la carte).

**JoJo Bakery** (ຈິຈິ ເບເກອົງ) 23 Pracha Samran Road, Tel: 0 7361 2092, open 7.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m. (Thai food).

**Kak Song Khao Kaeng** (ກະໜັງ ຂ້າວແກງ) 99 Anukachat Anuson 2 Road, Tel: 0 7361 5294, 08 4750 7799, open 7.00

a.m. – 5.30 p.m. (Halal food).

**Mak Daeng** (માક ડેંગ) 84 Wong Wiwat Road, Tel: 0 7361 1218, open 8.00 a.m. – 10.00 p.m. (Thai food).

**Meridian** (મેરિડિયન) 173 Charoen Khet Soi 3 Road, (in the Marina Hotel), Tel: 0 7361 3882-5, open 7.30 a.m. – 2.00 a.m. (General food).

**Ngao Chan** (નગાચન) 263 Pracha Wiwat Road, Tel: 0 7361 3785, open 11.00 a.m. – 11.00 p.m. (Thai food).

**Rin Kam** (રિન કામ) 22 Chuen Mankha Road, (in the Venice Palace Hotel), Tel: 0 7361 3700-9, open 7.00 a.m. – 1.00 a.m. (General food).

**Rom Sai** (રોમ સાઈ) 33/19 Sai Thong 2 Road, Tel: 0 7361 3814, open 11.00 a.m. – 2.00 a.m. (Thai food).

**Rot Siam** (રોટ સિયામ) 2-4 Chuen Mankha Road, Tel: 0 7361 1360, open 10.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m. (Thai and Chinese food).

**Sud Khirin** (સુદ કીરીન) 66 Pracha Wiwat Soi 3 Road, (in the Grand Garden Hotel), Tel: 0 7361 3600-5, open 6.30 a.m. - 1.30 a.m. (General food).

**Ton Phochana** (તાંપોચના) 36-38 Wong Wiwat Road, (next to Ban Su-ngai Kolok School), Tel: 0 7361 4484, open 9.00 a.m. – 5.30 p.m. (Halal food).

## LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS (સ્થાનિક વિનાયક વિનાયક)

**Ban Ron Phatthana Farmer Housewife Group** (ગુરુમંગ બાન રોન ફાટ્ઠના) 125 Mu 2 Tambon Tanyong Mat, Amphoe Ra-ngae, Tel: 0 7367 1482, open 1.00 – 5.00 p.m.

**J K Batik** (જેક બાટિક) Ban Yakang, Amphoe Mueang, Tel: 0 7351 2452, open 8.00 a.m. – 3.30 p.m.

**Krachut (Bulrush) Products** (ફ્લિટવાણ પ્રદૂષ) Tel: 0 7356 5071.

**Som Khaek (Garcinia or Malabar Tamarind) Products** (ફ્લિટવાણ સ્થીમાંખાંપ્રદૂષ) Tel: 0 7367 1482.

**Yohan Batik** (યોહન બાટિક) 230 Pracha Wiwat Road, Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok, (opposite Caltex Gas Station), Tel: 0 7361

8247, open 8.30 a.m. - 6.00 p.m.

**Southern Handicraft Centre** (ศูนย์หัตถกรรมพื้นเมืองภาคใต้)  
68/3 Worakham Phipit Road, Amphoe Mueang, Tel: 0 7352 2399, 08 1897 0872, open 8.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m.

**Thaksin Ratchaniwet Earthenware, Arts and Crafts Centre** (ศูนย์ศิลปะปั้นพิ่งปั้นดินเผาหัตถกรรมภาคใต้) Tel: 0 7351 5022.

**AI Hamin Batik** (อีซามิน บาติก) 68 Narathiwat - Tak Bai Road, Tambon Bang Nak, Amphoe Mueang, Tel: 08 1898 4892, 07351 6043, open 8.30 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

**Ao Manao Batik** (อ่าวมนาว บาติก) Ban Ao Manao, Amphoe Mueang, open 8.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m.



Krachut Sedge Products Making

## Travel Agencies (บริษัทนำเที่ยว)

**Net Mart Tour** (เน็ตมาร์ท ทัวร์) 291 Asia 18 Road, Tel: 0 7361 2050.

**DD Tour** (ดีดี ทัวร์) 24 Charoen Khet Soi 1/1 Road, Tel: 0 7351 1027.

**Nara Aladin Tour** (นา拉อาลาดิน ทัวร์) 147/1 Phichit Bamrung Road, Tel: 0 7351 3419.

**Panya Tour** (ปัญญา ทัวร์) 250/13 Asia 18 Road, Amphoe Sungai Kolok, Tel: 0 7361 4158.

**Rung Sawang Tour** (รุ่งสว่าง ทัวร์) 328/6 Charoen Khet Road, Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok, Tel: 0 7361 5554.

**Narathiwat Kan Aeng Tour** (นราธิวาส กันเอง ทัวร์) 1/20 Chan Uthit Road, Amphoe Mueang, Tel: 0 7351 4363.

**PR Tour** (พีอาร์ ทัวร์) 111/3 Ra-ngae Mankha Road, Amphoe Mueang, Tel: 0 7351 3481.

**Amazing DJ Tour** (อะเมซิ่ง ดีเจ ทัวร์) 301/22 Mu 7, Khok Khian Road, Amphoe Mueang, Tel: 0 7353 2300.

**Yaskin Travel and Tour (Thailand)** (บริษัท ยัสกิน เทเรเวล แอนด์ ทัวร์ (ประเทศไทย) จำกัด) 273/4 Asia 18 Road, Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok, Tel: 0 7361 2210.

## USEFUL CALLS

Provincial City Hall	Tel: 0 7351 1024, 0 7351 1450
Mueang Narathiwat District Office	Tel: 0 7351 1012
Mueang Narathiwat Municipality Office	Tel: 0 7351 1048, 0 7351 3130, 0 7351 2431
Naradhiwas Rajanagarindra Hospital	Tel: 0 7351 3480-1, 0 7351 4169
Su-ngai Kolok Hospital	Tel: 0 7361 1109, 0 7361 5161
Police Station	Tel: 191, 0 7351 1236
Post Office	Tel: 0 7351 1093
Tourist Police	Tel: 1155, 0 7361 2008
Highway Police	Tel: 1193
Su-ngai Kolok Immigration	Tel: 0 7361 1231
Tak Bai Immigration	Tel: 0 7358 1274
Meteorological Centre	Tel: 1182, 0 7351 1234
Su-ngai Kolok Customs House	Tel: 0 7361 1368
Tak Bai Customs House	Tel: 0 7358 1274
Telephone Inquiry Line	Tel: 1133





# แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดนราธิวาส NARATHIWAT TOURIST MAP



## สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attractions

- 1 หลวงพ่อแดงวัดเชียงเข้า Luangpho Daeng Wat Choeng Kheo
- 2 อุทยานแห่งชาติบูด-สุนงค์ป่าตื้น Bud-Sunngal Padi National Park
- 3 แม่น้ำอิฐ 300 ปี (มัสจิดวัวดีหรือถ้ำญี่ปุ่น หรือ แม่น้ำอิตตะโภวามาเนะ)  
Masjid Sam Roi Yai or Masjid Wadi Alhusen or Masjid Talo Mano
- 4 หมู่บ้านท่อน Ban Thon Village
- 5 หาดนา拉ถ Hat Narathat
- 6 ทุ่งอุทัยทานเชียง (วัดเชียงกลาง-พระพุทธชัยมงคล) Khao Kong Buddhism Park
- 7 หมู่บ้านยักษ์ Yakang Village
- 8 ศูนย์ศึกษาการพัฒนาพิชุตทอง Phikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre
- 9 พระตำหนักพักผ่อนราชนิเวศน์ Phra Tamnak Thaksh Ratchaniwet
- 10 อุทยานแห่งชาติอ่าวมานา-เจ้าคันทร์ Ao Manao - Khao Tanyong National Park

- 11 วนอุทยานน้ำตกศรีปี Namtok Si Po Forest Park
- 12 วัดช่อนลดาสิงห์ Wai Chonlathara Singhe
- 13 ด่านตรวจคนเข้าเมืองคำไม้ Tak Bai Immigration Checkpoint
- 14 น้ำตกเชตวาริน Namtok Chat Warin
- 15 ศูนย์จัดการและศึกษาธรรมชาติน้ำตกวิเศษนารา (ป่าพุทติ๊งแอง)

Sirindhom Peat Swamp Forest Nature Study and Research Centre  
or Pa Phru To Daeng

- 16 ศาลเจ้าแม่ไนนีนี Shrine of Goddess To Mo
- 17 ด่านศุลกากรน้ำตกคำไม้ Su-ngai Kolok Checkpoint
- 18 เศรษฐกิจช้างป่าบลากา-บลากา Hala - Bala Wildlife Sanctuary
- 19 น้ำตกศรีนารา Namtok Sirindhom



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## *Narathat Beach*



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107E  
TOURIST HOTLINE

08.00-20.00 hrs. Everyday

## Tourist information by

E-mail: info@tatorth.com  
www.tatorth.com

Website: [www.tourism](http://www.tourism)

